

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1889

NUMBER 38

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives.  
O. H. DOCKERY,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
E. NICOLINI,  
Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
J. S. MATTHEW, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Laranjeiras No. 96.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11:30 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays.

## SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Banca. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; Sundays: and at 7 o'clock p.m. Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cateite, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 1.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 157, Rua de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 1:30 p.m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

## THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí at 10 a.m. Rio 232 and Bahia (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a.m. Cachoeira train leaves at 11:20 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Barra at 11:20 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 12:30 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:05. Barra Rio 315. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Barra Rio at 12:30 and Mariano Procópio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 1:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 2:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 6:20 p.m.  
Grand Train, leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 315 and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra, arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Barra arriving at 7:25. Downward, train leaves Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo at 9:17 and Rio at 9:20 p.m. Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
Night Service, train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—The Nova Friburgo train leaves Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. Downward, leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:10 p.m. For Macaé, train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at 12:21 and 12:08 p.m. From Macaé train leaves at 5 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave 1st Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:40 a.m. and 12 m., 3 and 5:30 p.m. returning from Pádua at 7:30, 10:30 a.m., 2, 4, 45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 11 a.m., 12, 30, 2, 3, 5, 5 and 6:30 p.m., returning at 8, 35, 10, 35, 11, 35 a.m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35 and 9 p.m.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and weekdays, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the N. Railway. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Pádua at 4 p.m. on weekdays and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, train leaves Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. weekdays and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc. Office: No. 39 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 12 to 3 p.m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.  
Dr. J. Bechtlinger, M. D., Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp. Acad. Faculty of Rio de Janeiro; Fellow of the Mass Med. Society, of Boston; formerly connected with the British army in Africa and India. Office: Trav. de S. Francisco de Paula, No. 24; from 12 to 4 p.m.

## Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.  
No. 6 RUA HUMAITA (Largo dos Leões)  
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.  
Good accommodations for families. Cool in summer and abundantly supplied with water.  
Telephone 1531. 6 m.

CARSON'S HOTEL.  
160, RUA DO CATEITE.  
ESTABLISHED 1872.  
This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.  
WILLIAM D. CARSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.  
E. de F. D. P. II.  
This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is especially suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatic, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths \$4 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7500 Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at  
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA  
WHYTE'S HOTEL.  
This old and well known establishment—originally known as "Beverly's"—situated amidst magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner.  
JOHN WHYTE.  
Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.  
Telephone No. 2091.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.  
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.  
P. O. Box 285.  
Rio de Janeiro.  
Importer and manufacturer's agent.  
Correspondence solicited.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresca No. 3.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,  
(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
AGENTS OF THE  
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
and the  
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:  
The Imperial Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
etc., etc.  
Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.  
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Consolida Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast supplied.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paráhyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

JOHN MILLER & Co.  
Importers and Commission Merchants.  
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.,  
13 Rua Primeiro de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
and  
CASSELS, KING & Co.,  
36 & 38, Calle Maipu,  
BUENOS AYRES.  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAUGUIMARÃES & Co.  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
Importers of  
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.  
Sole Agents for  
A. DIZZO GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;  
G. PHILLIPS & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;  
E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac  
Dealers in  
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne, Cognac, and Liqueurs of the best brands.  
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRASHLEY & Co.,  
Newsdealers and Booksellers,  
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
The European Mail.  
A large assortment of English novels, of the Trenchard Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.  
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.  
Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.  
Dealers in Athol's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.  
S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

AMERICAN  
Bank Note Company,  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1868.  
Reorganized 1879.  
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.  
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, etc., in the best and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.  
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of this Company.  
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.  
Show Cards, Labels, Circulars.  
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.  
TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE  
WORKS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
(Established 1830)  
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Take notice of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.  
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, and other Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.  
All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.  
Sole Agents in Brazil:  
Norton, Megaw & Co.,  
No. 32, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,  
Import and Commission Merchants,  
have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março  
to  
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,  
Rio de Janeiro.  
Telephone 678. P. O. Box 84.

HAUPT & Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.  
Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.  
General and Commission Merchants  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
AGENTS FOR  
Several leading Manufacturers,  
ALSO FOR THE  
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.  
Alliance Insurance Co.  
P. O. Box 741, Rio de Janeiro.

O'KELL, MOURÃO & WILSON  
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Beco de Bragança.  
AGENTS OF THE  
Northern Assurance Company,  
Moanagh Graving Dock & Bonded  
Warehouses.  
General and Commission Merchants  
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, rates of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil

\$10.00 in £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscriptions and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PERKINS, Esq.,  
154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,  
30 Cornhill, London E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, LUNNEY & CO.,  
37 Walbrook Lane, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,  
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1889.

THE situation at Buenos Aires, if we may trust the telegraph, has become critical to the highest degree. The mania for speculation, for display, for encouraging progress, and for keeping up an appearance among nations which the population and wealth of the country do not warrant, is again bringing about its inevitable result in the Argentine Republic. It affords a keen satisfaction to every Argentine, we doubt not, to feel that his country is going ahead with giant strides, and that it is looked upon with astonished wonder in the older countries of the world, but is he not buying his notoriety at a very costly rate? A disastrous crisis every five or ten years must necessarily wipe out many a fortune, occasion widespread distress, and throw the country back for a time. To offset all this he may have a few ill-gotten fortunes, a few more miles of railway, a few more unnecessary palaces, and a large increase in the population of some few cities. But what is the condition of the people and the state of their main industries? The permanent growth of a country does not spring from speculation, nor are the speculators the men who give it character and reputation. There must be an honest thrifty population behind all, and there must be a decent observance of the underlying principles of business, or the whole fabric will come down. What, then, is the state of affairs in the Argentine Republic? With a population of three to four millions composed in no small part of an ignorant, non-progressive people, with limited forest and mineral resources, and with but one great industry, that of agriculture, upon which to build, she has achieved the unenviable distinction of possessing the largest *per capita* debt of any nation in the world, and of spending money with a lavishness rarely seen even among those nations whose wealth might permit such a luxury. As a result the costs of living have been so greatly increased that the poor man can barely keep soul and body together in the midst of all this apparent wealth and prosperity, business is in a constant state of anxiety and alarm, everything is made food for speculation, and gold runs up to a premium of 242 per dollar. The poor man's wages, at this figure, are worth only a trifle over 41 cents per dollar, out of which must be paid the enhanced costs of food, clothing and rent, all of which go up with the premium on gold. On the 10th the price of gold fluctuated between 185 and 205, while on the 20th the extremes were 220 and 242. Under such conditions, no reputable

business is possible, no farmer can know what he is getting for his products, no merchant can know what he is realizing on his goods. Happily it is a madness which generally runs its course quickly.

The mania for speculation which has recently broken out in this city is unquestionably due to very much the same influences which have been in operation in Buenos Aires for many years past. A moderate amount of speculation, bad as it is, would perhaps produce decidedly beneficial results in Brazil. The country needs some powerful stimulus to wake up the Rip Van Winkles who have been sleeping all these years on the legacies left by Portuguese colonial rule. It needs a few powerful shocks to set its blood flowing and to break up that deadly apathy which has weighed industry and commerce for so many years. And it needs, harsh as the remedy may be, one or two profound and widespread crises to clear away the parasites and bankrupts who are encumbering commerce in every direction. It may be that the Brazilians would not recover so easily and quickly from such a crisis as the Argentines do, but the remedy is needed all the same. Aside from this one excuse for encouraging the mania which has broken out here, there is not one word of justification to be said in behalf of it. It is not merely the buying of stocks for a rise, but it is largely the buying of stocks which do not exist, the nominal investment in enterprises either not organized, or only just begun. Think of buying and selling shares at a large premium of a bank not yet organized and without a *centim* of capital paid in or a share printed! Think of the shares of a railway with only a few kilometres of road-bed constructed, whose shares, on which 40\$ have been paid, are selling up to 90\$ in the market! Think of another line—an extension—whose surveys are not yet completed, selling for two or three times the value paid up! And then, consider what it means when the 200\$ shares of a road, which has never yet earned an annual dividend large enough to relieve the government from paying a part of its 7 per cent. interest guarantee, selling for December delivery at 450\$, or for cash at 350\$! So great a premium on such a road is an absurdity, and when 100\$ a share represents the difference between cash value and the value three months hence the utter emptiness of the whole business stands revealed. What other proof do we need of the character of the speculation running riot in this city? What other evidence is required to prove that a great part of these stock speculations are made without capital to back them? At a rough estimate, not one fourth of these transactions could be liquidated with cash to-morrow—perhaps not one tenth! It is the wildest of speculation, the buying of things which do not exist, the taking of risks without anything to cover the possible loss. Thus far everything has been on the rise, and the fortunes counted in enhanced values of stock have made everybody believe that the golden era for Brazil has dawned at last. But money is not made from soap bubbles, nor can one man gain his thousands in stock speculation except at another's loss. If the stock of a railway is valued at 80\$ on account of bad management or insufficient earnings, it will require something more substantial than stock-jobbing to make it worth 140\$ as an investment. At a time like this it is of course idle to talk about caution. The man who can show a hundred shares now quoted at 150\$, for which he only paid 50\$, has an argument against which it is useless to talk. Nevertheless, our readers will permit us to say that caution was never more necessary than at this moment. Brazil is no richer and no more prosperous

than six months ago. In fact, trade itself is now feeling the drain of money to the whirlpool of stock speculation, and this influence is likely to increase. When the day of settlement comes, as come it must, there will be a very different story to tell.

The aspirations of the Brazilian press are at last to be satisfied. We are shortly to have the desired-for grand central banking institution, with its branches, doubtless, extending all over the empire, and the extinction of the paper currency has already been decreed. The latter to be sure is not condemned to a sudden and violent extermination; a little time is granted for the commerce and trade of the country to grow accustomed to the novelty of receiving and paying in sounding money the sums they have grown used to exchanging in ragged paper. We confess that we are not advocates of either of these recent financial evolutions. We see no reason to change our opinion that one great central bank is a dangerous feature in a new country, particularly in one where the political situation is fixed upon so fickle a basis as is the case here in Brazil. The influence of a few men at the head of an institution such as is to be shortly inaugurated here is so immense for good or for evil, that it is subjecting weak humanity to a tremendous strain to deposit this influence in their hands. Still further, our dislike to the idea of a central institution with such incalculable power is increased where one-half of its capital is to be derived from foreigners, whose voice must necessarily be heard in all measures taken by the directors of the institution, which may lead to conflicts of opinion as well as of interest. No one can for a moment suppose that under such a critical condition of affairs as occurred during the Paraguayan war the foreign shareholders of the new bank would permit the government to take from it the whole stock of bullion, as was the case with the Bank of Brazil. They would be much more likely to object that their money was contributed for the purposes of peace, not for those of war, and if the exigencies of the occasion were repeated the government would be obliged to confiscate the bullion and bring about a whole wasp's nest of international questions. The bank is, however, now an accomplished fact and we can only trust that its managers may prove in every manner worthy of the responsibility they have assumed. As to the withdrawal of currency, it appears to us that it is likely to be more apparent than real. With a paper milreis worth more than par, there was no real necessity, so far as regulating the value of the currency is in question, for decreeing its extinction. If it had become necessary to open a space for the proposed currency of the banks of issue, it could have been made their duty to withdraw the government currency. The decree has an unpleasant appearance of a *coup de force*; as if the minister of finance had determined to exhibit to friends and foes the strength he possesses as a successful politician and as a brilliant financier. We should like to have full information as to the whereabouts the minister counts upon for withdrawing his tokens. Only a part of the recent loan can be destined to this purpose and there appears no reason to count upon such an increase of revenue as will permit of a very considerable part being devoted to withdrawing currency each year. On the contrary, the advances from the great agricultural districts lead to a conviction that commercially the empire is to have a very uncomfortable twelve months; coffee crops declared to be reduced to a minimum, sugar planters virtually abandoning its cultivation, a severe crisis at the rubber headquarters—with all these, we say, the minister gaily declares that the currency must

be withdrawn and almost appears persuaded that the empire is on the eve of such an era of prosperity as will render it the envy of the whole world. It would have been better had the decree merely said, "From this date the Treasury will pay coin in exchange for currency." Few would have demurred the exchange and if both government and bank issues were redeemable at sight in coin, there could be no inconvenience in the amount of these in circulation. As is the case with the bank, the withdrawal of currency is decided and critics must now await the result of the operation. We trust the local press and Brazilians generally may not be disappointed.

The chief of police has reported favorably to the minister of justice on the proposition of the merchants residing in the Candelaria parish to organize and maintain a special force of night watchmen. The force authorized will consist of 128 men and four roundsmen, who will be paid, clothed and armed by the merchants, but who will be in large measure subject to the authority of the police officials and may even be dismissed by them. These watchmen will be authorized to arrest thieves and disorderly persons, taking them at once to the police station, and in the exercise of their duties must report evenings and mornings to the police for instructions. In substance, therefore, the new force will be paid by the merchants but controlled by the police authorities—an arrangement which may not yield the anticipated results. It is not creditable to the government that such a step as this should be deemed necessary. The sums expended on the police force of this city ought to be sufficient to maintain a body of men large enough to patrol every street and to repress crime, but the very reverse is true. Burglaries have been steadily increasing for some years past, and other crimes of a serious character have also largely increased. It is the duty of the government, especially in the capital of the empire, to maintain order and repress crime, and it is a fatal exhibition of weakness or corruption when that is not done. The need of an additional force in any locality is a proof that the government has failed to fulfill its obligations, and this should lead to an increase in the regular force, or a reorganization in the existing force, rather than to such a step as that which we have under consideration. A force of private watchmen for street service, useful as it may be to the property-holders interested, is unavoidably a source of danger. Two separate bodies of patrolmen in the same streets, will inevitably lead to rivalries and conflicts, and may tend rather to demoralize the service than to improve its efficiency. Instead of adopting so questionable a remedy as this, the government ought at once to reorganize and improve the regular service. For a long time the policemen have gone on service in couples—perhaps for company and protection—and are generally to be found standing still on some corner, or sheltered in some convenient doorway. They are, we understand, very indifferently paid, and are never properly supported by their superiors and by the courts. They are subject to the orders and arrest of any two-penny military officer who happens along, and are now humiliated by a further subjection to the cockatoos of the *guarda nacional*. In case of conflict with riotous sailors or soldiers of the regular service, they are promptly withdrawn from the streets. The representatives of civil law are therefore made subject to the whims and disorderly conduct of the military element which plays so conspicuous a part in the streets of this city. All this should be changed. The police force should be made independent of military control and

interference. It should be composed of the best men obtainable, like the fire department, and should be well paid. If police courts could be organized for the prompt punishment of petty offenders, it would do much to improve the discipline and increase the self-respect of the force. Then the method of patrolling the streets should be radically changed. The men should not go in couples, for that requires a double force, and they should not be permitted to stand or loaf around the corners. Each man should have his regular beat and should be required to walk over it while on duty. Then, last but not least, the government and the courts should stand by the policeman on duty under all circumstances. No military officer should be permitted to interfere with the force, but should be subject to arrest like any other citizen. And in every case of conflict, or disorder, even where provoked by the police, the authority of the civilian should be paramount. Increase the authority and importance of the policeman, and the chances are that his self-respect and *esprit de corps* will also be increased, and through this he will in time become the efficient, vigilant patrol which the city so much needs.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

The English employés in the locomotive department of the S. Paulo Railway Company met in their library on the 6th inst. to express their good feeling and high esteem of Mr. C. H. Fox who is now quitting the company; and to endorse these sentiments by presenting the said gentleman with an illuminated address and a photographic group of themselves.

Mr. John Barker, resident engineer, made the presentation with a few well chosen remarks expressing pleasure at his election to the honored post, and regret at the loss of Mr. Fox from whom he had received great assistance during the time he had filled the position of assistant engineer and with whom and his father he had been long connected. Mr. Barker accompanied the presentation with wishes for Mr. Fox's future success. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fox in a suitable reply expressed his great pleasure at being the recipient of so handsome a token of the good will in which he was held by his fellow employés. He regretted leaving S. Paulo which was—although an Englishman—his birth place; parental circumstances calling him elsewhere, he followed the commands of duty and responded to this call as a dutiful son is required, when within his power. He concluded with a toast to all those whom he was leaving. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Riley, Sheldon, Wrigg and others spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Fox's courtesy when circumstances required application to him. A pleasant evening was terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### BANQUET TO MR. ARMSTRONG.

In view of the approaching departure of Mr. H. Clay Armstrong, for four years past United States consul-general at this port, the United States minister, Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., gave a banquet in his honor at Freitas' Hotel on the evening of the 18th inst. The guests invited by Minister Adams to meet Mr. Armstrong, who has so intelligently and acceptably discharged his official duties during these years, were Messrs. Dockery (Mr. A's successor) Hasselmann (*guard-môr*) Adams (F.), Andrews, Armstrong (B. D.), Derby, Harben, Honold, Keyes, Lamoureux, Longstreth, Molyneux, Pool, Rambo, Slaughter and Tisdell.

In proposing the toast of the evening Mr. Adams called special attention to the loyalty with which the retiring consul had

discharged his official duties during a most trying season, and to the rare courtesy and good will with which he had met his successors, the representatives of an opposing party. He had thus made it easy for them at the very outset, and had enabled them to avoid many of the embarrassments usually encountered by strangers. In his response Mr. Armstrong said:

#### Mr. Minister.

There are occasions when one feels unable to command words to express the emotions which forcibly take hold upon him, and such, Sir, I find to be my condition at this moment. When I look into the faces of the dear friends who are assembled around this convivial board, and reflect that I shall soon be called to say (and possibly to some a last) farewell, there involuntarily comes a pang of sadness that can not be told in words.

For the very complimentary terms which you have been pleased to employ in your allusions to the official services I have rendered my government for the past four years at this post, and for this splendid banquet in my honor, you have my warmest and most grateful thanks.

My stay at this beautiful capital has been delightfully pleasant and agreeable. I have received only kindness from all with whom I have had contact, and from none more courtesies than Brazilians, both in official and private life; their kindness to me has had no bounds and their warm-hearted hospitality no limit. This being so, you may well imagine the feeling of sadness that would seize one at a separation from such friends and such people. But, my friends and fellow countrymen, you will all, I am sure, rejoice with me that I leave you I shall return to

A spot on earth supremely blest,  
A clearer, lovelier spot than all the rest,  
Thinking as patriots do, where'er they roam,  
That land is my country and that spot is my home.

Toasts followed to the new consul, to Mr. Hasselmann, whose courtesy to strangers is proverbial, and to, among many others, the executives of the two companies represented. The banquet was a great success in every respect, and will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy Mr. Adams' genial hospitality.

#### From the Panama Star and Herald, Aug. 10. BRAZIL AT THE EXHIBITION.

The Brazilian Pavilion has the advantage of not only being a stately structure *per se*, but it has its own surrounding grounds. Round the building are Cent Gardes-Indians in native dress, which is slender, and all in painted stucco. Brazil has a wealth of vegetable and animal productions; sugars, wools, coffees, skins, cottons, and infinitely, twisted into every mathematical figure; wax, tortoise-shells, resins, ores, rice, flour, sugar, beans, and tobacco in the tent, in the hall, in the form of cigars and made to order up into cigarettes. There is a model of the Dam Peilo railway, very well executed, and samples of such rolling stock as cushions, chairs, sofas, etc. There is a very fine show of sponges. As for wools, their specimens, in point of number, equal the sand. Maps, ancient and modern, of the empire, form the wall decoration. There is a singular specimen of book-binding; the cover is of ornamental wood, and on opening it to examine the leaves, the latter are composed of samples of all the woods in the realm, as thin as parchment, and in quality excellent.

There is a natural size model of the famous meteorite, weighing nearly 5½ tons, that fell at Bendegó, and the largest chip from some other world that science so far knows. The display of books, Jesuit's and all other religionists', is splendid. To only sit in the midst of this collection ought to suffice to cure high fever. The pretty stair-case is a fleeting show for the visitors' illusion given; you imagine, owing to some optical arrangement, that the stories number at least nine. It is a mockery, and a snare. You step into another Goshen department, filled like an Egyptian granary, with collections of native manufactures, as clothing, building, musical instruments, liquors, perfumery, and preserved fruits; there is a ferry boat you are almost tempted to "take," it is built of cigars and cigarettes; its sails are in tobacco leaves and cigarette paper. Brown, Jones, and Robinson would reduce the vessel to "smoke," in the space of twenty-four hours. Passing out of this cornucopia section, a beautiful conservatory, full of native flowers, forms a corridor leading to the "park and lake." The "hot-house" is the coolest spot in the whole Exhibition.

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

According to the record kept at the offices of the City Improvements Co. there was an aggregate of 10,434 deaths in this city during the first half of the current year, which is equivalent to an annual rate of 59.6 per thousand. The location and population of the six districts specified were given in our issue of March 18th in the report for 1888. The totals, monthly averages, temperature and rainfall were as follows:

MONTH.	1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		6th District		Outside area		Total
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	
January	447	5.350	355	4.144	316	7.201	271	4.265	72	2.566	171	3.771	1,632	1.632	1,632
February	451	5.650	374	4.366	333	7.360	334	5.237	141	5.066	216	4.764	1,811	1,811	1,811
March	538	6.953	538	6.281	302	8.249	438	6.736	227	8.092	291	6.418	2,437	2,437	2,437
April	374	4.450	346	4.603	299	3.446	249	3.872	132	4.705	234	3.662	1,505	1,505	1,505
May	333	3.985	331	3.864	239	5.446	249	3.872	89	3.172	233	5.338	1,474	1,474	1,474
June	333	3.985	331	3.864	239	5.446	249	3.872	89	3.172	233	5.338	1,474	1,474	1,474
Total	2,324		2,324		1,748		1,701		795		1,431		10,434		10,434
Average Monthly	387.3		387.3		291.3		283.5		132.5		238.5		173.9		173.9
Average Min.	58.16		58.16		58.16		58.16		58.16		58.16		58.16		58.16
Average Max.	79.32		79.32		79.32		79.32		79.32		79.32		79.32		79.32
Rainfall (inches)	40.60		21.40		151.30		84.20		54.90		16.80		16.80		16.80

#### BRAZIL AND THE TRADE CONGRESS.

The most encouraging news which has yet been received in regard to the Congress of American nations, to be held next October in Washington, is the announcement that Brazil has decided to participate, and has already commissioned a prominent officer of her government to represent the country at the conference. The commissioner has a double mission, for it is asserted in the *Rio News* that he has been instructed also to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States.

This information does much to give hope of the success of the international conference. Until it came the nations which had accepted the government's invitation to take part, and which had appointed delegates, represented less than a fourth of our continental trade. They were mostly the weakest South American countries and the republics of Central America. With Brazil represented, however, the prospect of some practical good resulting from the trade congress is considerably brightened. The principal country which now remains to be heard from is Mexico. There are strong assurances that she will send delegates; but she has not, we believe, taken any steps yet towards representation. For some reason, only independent American nations were invited to attend the conference; so we shall be obliged to put off till another time talking over trade matters with Canada, the West Indies (except Hayti and San Domingo) and other colonies of foreign governments. This is to be regretted, since, even including Mexico, the value of our commerce with the nations which will be represented was only about \$172,000,000 in 1888, out of a total continental commerce of \$330,000,000.

Brazil seems to offer the best opportunity of any of our southern neighbors for the development and extension of our trade. She is the largest of the South American countries and has a population of probably 15,000,000. The United States did a business of \$60,000,000 with her in 1888; more than twice the value of our commerce with Mexico, and not far from the value of our trade with Canada. It is, to be sure, a rather one-sided business, for \$53,000,000 of it consists in exports to this country, while our exports thither were only about \$7,000,000. Brazil exports us coffee and lules and sugar, and we send her breadstuffs, agricultural implements, petroleum, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, and a small variety of other things. Her interest is evidently to increase the market in this country for her agricultural products, and her disposition to do this is being continually demonstrated. She pays \$100,000 a year to a steamship line whose vessels ply

between Brazilian ports and New York, and now she expresses a desire to negotiate a commercial treaty. This is a disposition which should be encouraged, so that it may no longer be said that Brazil imports more from England than from the United States, although her exports to the United States are greater than those to Great Britain. Unfortunately, the government of Brazil is burdened by a heavy debt, and is obliged to raise a large amount of revenue by levying customs duties. This is a serious obstacle to exports from the United States, and it should be the object of the negotiations on behalf of our government to secure concessions in that direction. At any rate, all unnecessary causes of friction can be removed. Our last treaty with Brazil was negotiated in 1878. This pertained entirely to reciprocity in trade-marks. The only treaty of commerce and navigation was that of 1828, which has since terminated. —N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 5, '89.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The gas company at Pelotas Rio Grande do Sul, has inaugurated a new generator.

—The August receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice were \$1,024,800 for the city and \$7,227,820 for the rest of the province.

—There were 51 burials in Santos during the month of August, which is at an annual rate of about 3.3 per thousand.

—The jail at Itatuba, S. Paulo, was broken on the 11th inst., and two murderers and one other prisoner succeeded in making their escape.

—It is said that *bot-bry* is spreading rapidly in Matto Grosso. The opinion that this strange disease is confined to the sea coast must be abandoned.

—On the 18th the ceiling of the lying-in hospital in Nieberry fell in, but the matron had previously removed the patients and no accident happened.

—The cotton crop this year in the municipality of Tatyty, S. Paulo, is estimated to produce 100,000 arrobas (3,200,000 lbs.) or at 2½ per arroba a money value of 200,000\$.

—At Catagmazes, Rio de Janeiro, a woman recently gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl, two of whom were born with almost all their teeth. If you do not believe the story, the place can be pointed out to you on the map.

—According to a provincial colleague the municipal council of Alagôas has prohibited the burial of all persons "who die outside the cemetery." Alagôas will be a good summer resort for bazarards, if the aldermen enforce this peculiar regulation.

—Ceará has recently turned out another miracle. When a priest was administering communion to a young girl at Crato, the wine turned into blood. The priest did not tell of the miracle at once, but only after some days, and now he is the centre of a throng of devout believers.

—A force of private night watchmen is being organized in Campinas. The *Correio* of that city says that robberies to an aggregate of 30,000\$ have occurred since 1884 in certain localities and no detections have ever occurred except those made by private individuals. The police force might as well be disbanded.

—Unable to get permission to erect his monument to José Bonifácio in the Carmo church in Santos, the sculptor Bernardelli has been obliged to obtain permission from the Pope, through the intercession of an influential personage, and the work is now to be carried out. The Pope, however, requires that the monument must be at least three metres from any altar.

—The *Diário Mercantil* of S. Paulo has learned from a Mexican paper that the President of the "model republic" has nominated all the members of his family to a commission to go to Berlin. The *Diário* is to be complimented on the rare knowledge and discrimination which permits the publication of such an item of news. It is easily understood from this why the *Diário* objects to a commercial treaty with the United States.

—The Juiz de Fora municipal council has adapted the following regulations to govern the electric light contractors of that city: 1, the Companhia Mineira de Electricidade is obliged to light the whole area of the city, the perimeter to be determined now and in the future by the council; 2, for public and charitable establishments, schools, etc., a reduction of 20% must be made in the price; 3, light must be supplied at all seasons from nightfall to morning, irrespective of hours, and on moonlit nights up to 10 o'clock and after the disappearance of the moon; 4, the number of lamps must be 180, for which the price will be 75000 each, and 65500 for each lamp over that number; 5, payments to be half yearly; 6, a fine of 18000 to be imposed for each lamp found not lighted, but after eight such fines another of 200\$ will be imposed.

—There was a revolt among the colonists on the Santa Clara plantation, S. Paulo, on the 14th inst., because of some dispute with the overseer, but the disturbance was overcome by the prompt appearance of a force of police.

—It appears that the S. Paulo conservatives have resolved in great part to support the monarchical candidates, notwithstanding the republican bid for their support. Chief Ilacayava should now issue another manifesto, ordering his followers not to vote for the conservative candidates.

—We see by a provincial exchange that some ladies in Goyaz have organized a political party for the purpose of "aiding the liberals to realize democratic ideas and to sustain the throne." There is a degree of consistency in this purpose which affords overwhelming proof of the advantages of female suffrage.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—The August traffic receipts of the Macaê and Campos railway were 163,650\$580; passengers and freight are not specified, nor are expenses given.

—The June receipts of the S. Carlos do Fiml (Rio Claro) line were 84,981\$340, and the expenditures 36,209\$85, showing a surplus of 48,771\$495.

—The final surveys of the Principe do Grão Pará, Petropolis line from Aral, the present terminus, to Entre Rios on the D. Pedro II railway, have been approved.

—The June receipts of the Paulo Afonso railway (state property) amounted to 2,829\$551 and the expenses to 10,494\$795. The road is the netlet for the celebratory resources of the S. Francisco valley.

—On and after October 1st the S. Paulo Railway Co. will make many important reductions in the rates thus far charged on that line. The reductions to be carried into effect were approved by the general government on August 9th.

—On the 16th subscription lists were opened for 15,000 shares of 200\$ each in the Monte Claro, province of Minas Geraes, railway and were filled in a few hours. The proposal company has a provincial guarantee from Minas of 7 per cent. per annum.

—A new bank for undertaking the construction of railways by wholesale is now being organized here, with Senator Ignácio Martins and Deputy Afonso Celso (the prime minister's son) at its head. It is to be known as the "Banco Construtor do Brasil," and will be run by lawyers and speculators.

—A railway is projected from the S. Pedro station on the Serarria branch of the Leopoldina railway, which passing through the Mar de Hezquia municipality, terminates at Santo Antonio do Aventureiro. The line is in the province of Minas Geraes and among the organizers of the company is Senator Ignácio Martins.

—What might have been a very serious accident, occurred on the D. Pedro II railway on the 18th. A landslide occurred between Serra and Belém and a large stone lodged on the line. A linesman discovered the danger and set the danger signal, but the weather was thick and before the driver could bring up the down train due here in the afternoon it struck the stone and the cow-catcher of the locomotive was smashed. Surely the D. Pedro II officials should supply explosive signals to be placed on the rails under such circumstances.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The municipality of Buenos Aires is to be allowed in horror \$20,000,000 more.

—If the priest Rodriguez is not to be hanged for murder, why not make him a bishop?

—Godd up to 242 at Buenos Aires on the 20th! This is that for the most prosperous country under the sun?

—The students and other young Argentines have been holding a meeting at Buenos Aires to inform the government that it can not count upon their support. Would not the *fons asinorum* have been a better subject for the consideration of such fledglings?

—The police have surprised a den of juvenile thieves in the jurisdiction of the 16th section, arresting four, of whom the eldest is not yet 18 years of age. A woman recognized as the "Queen" was also arrested. Some of the jewelry stolen was recovered. —Montevideo Express.

—The British bark *Georgina* ran aground on the English bank at the mouth of the River Plate during the storm of the 22nd ult. and became a total loss. The master and crew were driven in to the rigging where they remained until the next day when they were taken off by the steamer *Euzerai*. The loss of life and property on this bank is frequent enough to warrant an effort to construct a lighthouse there.

—There were 2,075 births [of which 235 were illegitimate], 234 marriages and 1,329 deaths in Buenos Aires during the month of July. The population was estimated to reach 516,110 at the end of the month.

—The Oriental minister to the Brazilian government has sent a telegram to the sanitary commission saying that the yellow fever has broken out at Rio de Janeiro again. The native papers advise the government to make due preparations against the epidemic spreading to this city. —Express, Montevideo, Sept. 8. We do not like to say anything harsh and disagreeable, consequently we shall merely add that the Uruguayan minister may revise his dispatch very considerably and not injure his reputation for accuracy.

—Yesterday the authorities of the custom-house published the returns for the month of August. To show the increase that has taken place during the past year we give a table of the monthly returns for this year, comparing them with the equivalent months of last year. The total shows an increase of just one million dollars on the eight months.

	1888	1889
January.....	\$1,102,825.04	\$965,550.63
February.....	702,081.37	850,974.73
March.....	853,822.29	923,860.30
April.....	778,528.16	951,433.47
May.....	592,956.14	841,047.09
June.....	558,878.26	727,000.00
July.....	659,043.68	780,984.00
August.....	792,105.63	922,239.04
	\$5,950,241.75	\$6,965,119.88

—Montevideo Express, Sept. 4.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—Blowing soap bubbles is the liveliest business in Rio to-day.

—We are soon to have 5\$ gold pieces in circulation.

—According to the local press, on the 30th Venus and Mars will only be 22 minutes apart. The position of Vulcan is not furnished.

—The three new turpentine boats ordered abroad by the government are to cost, it is said, about 567,000\$. What they are wanted for, it will be difficult to determine.

—By the way, what has become of those two soldiers who ran amuck in the street over a year ago, killing and wounding at pleasure? Are the *bravos militares* never punished for murder?

—If salt is essential to health as an article of food and is valuable for its disinfecting and preserving qualities, why is the use of salt water considered prejudicial to health when used in sprinkling the streets?

—The minister of marine has ordered that the requisitions of the commanders of naval vessels for articles of mere luxury will not be attended to in the future, as the appropriations will not permit such expenditures.

—Sr. Barroso, the teller of the Bank of Brazil, and Lima e Silva, suspected of complicity in the recent frauds upon that institution, were discharged by the judge of the 8th criminal district on the 19th inst. for want of sufficient evidence to indict them.

—On the 19th inst. the minister of justice accepted the proposition of the merchants of the Camêlaria ward of this city to establish a punitive corps of watchmen, the expense to be borne by them. Now let the other wards follow the example and we shall soon have no need of the vigilant policeman.

—It is stated that a company is to be formed here with a capital of 700,000\$, to be called the "Emporio Commercial," for the sale of white goods and other staple articles. Perhaps cabbage will be included, unless the aforesaid vegetable prefers to stay outside and traffic in Emporio shares.

—Gen. Frauzini now proposes arbitration to settle his question with the government as to indemnity for cancelling his immigration contract, but the minister of agriculture says the matter is before the courts and he must await the decision. The general says the "sineus of war" are exhausted on his side.

—The local journals state that there is a project on foot here to organize an express service within the empire and to foreign countries based on the Adams express company of the United States. As the railways have the service in their own hands at present and it is the source of constant complaints, the new enterprise should prove a success.

—A decree dated on the 14th extends the time for Srs. Fogliani and Ferreira de Araújo to open their avenue from Rua Primeiro de Março, in front of the postoffice, to the Praça da Aclamação, and grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 10,000,000\$ and free entry for material to be used in the proposed improvements. These last favors are, however, dependent upon the sanction of the legislative bodies, so that the new avenue is not likely to be a fact at once. Some monumental edifices are also stipulated. We are informed that a company has been organized to carry out the improvement.

—It is supposed that the Court will remove for the summer to Petropolis on October 1st.

—Sr. Eduardo Octaviano, Brazilian consul at Stockholm, proceeded to his post by the str. *Argentina* on the 20th.

—An old Portuguese capitalist, Antonio Gonçalves de Araújo, died suddenly on the 21st inst., leaving a fortune estimated at 3,000,000\$, one half of which it is reported is destined to establish an orphan's asylum in Rio.

—O *Pau* on the 22nd mentions a report that the government had authorized engineer Frantin to purchase the material necessary for the canalization of the S. Pedro and Mantiqueira rivers to swell our water supply, and that the expense will be about 4,000,000\$.

—The captain of the Pacific str. *Britannia* recently delivered £15 to the Misericórdia hospital here, the proceeds of a subscription among the passengers. A much more worthy destination for the money would have been either the British Benevolent Society or the Seamen's Mission. The Misericórdia hospital is rich enough as it is.

—We very much regret to announce the death of Capt. A. Hart-Dyke, commander of the Royal Mail str. *Don*, which occurred at sea on the 21st inst., the cause being pleuro-pneumonia. Capt. Hart-Dyke had been long on the Brazil service of the company and was a very popular officer. The funeral took place to-day (23rd) at the British Cemetery, Gamboa.

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of agriculture requisitioned the minister of empire to take the necessary steps to oblige the Misericórdia hospital to connect its sewerage with the drains of the City Improvements Co. The whole drainage of the hospital at present goes right into the bay, a disgraceful state of affairs to which attention has been called again and again.

—At the meeting of the governing body of the Misericórdia hospital on the 14th the *procurador* gave a stirring account of the condition of some 300 orphans under the charge of the hospital and proposed that a subscription should be raised to purchase a *chacara* for their accommodation. The members present at once subscribed 32,550\$. Visconde de Figueiredo heading the list with 20,000\$.

—The Italian priest, Galbi, who was arrested on the charge of ruining a child, was discharged on the 18th, the judge of the 5th criminal district deciding that the evidence against him was insufficient. It is exactly what we expected. We have yet to record a case where a brute has been properly punished for a crime of this character. If the people are wise they will take justice into their own hands.

—Three speculators were seen talking together on the Alameda a few days since, when a fourth joined them, talked excitedly a few moments, made a few notes on a piece of paper, and then all four hurried around the corner to get a drink. "What's up, now?" said one observer to another. "Oh, nothing serious," said the other, "they're only just organizing another bank."

—The officers of the Brazilian army are perfectly justified in having an extremely high opinion of their importance. Both the government and opposition press daily turn in cease on the altar of Mars and what the result is to be remains to be seen. It does not appear to be ordinary common sense to fill a class with exaggerated opinions of its weight in the nation while it is really dangerous in the case of the army.

—If a civilian police force is really to be organized in this city, we would suggest that it be exempted from all subjection to military domination. The abuse of permitting any military officer—even if that ridiculous body called the *guarda municipal*—to arrest a police officer at pleasure, particularly when on duty, ought to be suppressed. On the contrary, when a military officer breaks the peace, he ought to be subject to police arrest like a civilian.

—The literary men of Rio are charmed with the recent convention signed by this government and that of Portugal for the protection of the rights of authors, which they consider will create a demand for home production—*industria national* in fact—but they want the protection extended against France also, for, as they say, French novels are the great competitors of the native article. Without Eça de Queiroz and Zola, what is the Brazilian youth to do for instructive reading?

—On the 5th inst. the inspector general of lands and colonization informed the minister of agriculture that he was quite ready for another immigration campaign. Up to 31st July there were 4,575 lots of land measured, besides 500 more in Santa Catharina, which would meet the needs of some 30,000 immigrants. The station on Flores island is in perfect order and that at Pinheiros on the D. Pedro II railway is prepared for any excessive arrivals on the island.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that neither the chief of police, nor the minister of justice, agrees with the report of the police delegate as to the advisability of shutting up the book-makers' dens. The higher officials are said to consider it proper to severely fizealize the operations of these "thicket ships," but consider them within the law. One point the book-makers have made; they claim that their closing would merely mean increased profits for the various racing clubs where precisely similar operations as to betting are made.

—The Beethoven Club has apparently been passed over to the Empresa de Obras Publicas.

—The Fr. gunboat *L'Esile* arrived here on the 19th from the south, after touching at various Brazilian ports.

—It is satisfactory to know that the Bey of Tunis has at last joined in the protection of submarine cables. We were at loss to know why he was hesitating so long.

—The Portuguese minister has been congratulated by cable by his chief, the minister of foreign affairs, for having secured protection for Portuguese writers in Brazil.

—Some innate on board the R. M. str. *Tagus* advised the press here that the steamer had collided with a vessel just before entering this harbor. Capt. Roussel at once contradicted the report. It is supposed the informant was so alarmed at the crash of a wave against the side of the vessel that he at once concluded there had been a collision.

—We regret to note that a printers' association of this city, called the "Treze de Maio," has made the serious blunder of petitioning the government for increased duties on imported books, pamphlets, etc. The true policy is to petition for the abolition of the duties imposed on paper, type and other material, so that the cost of books may be decreased. Dear books are a premium on ignorance.

—On the 19th the minister of agriculture advises his colleague of empire that he proposes to ask from the legislature powers and funds to utilize the large tracts of land owned by the Benedictine order, and which are semi-abandoned, for the establishment of agricultural schools. He asks that the abbot of the order be consulted in order that the realists means to obtain the properties may be secured.

• —Complaints are again heard of the excessive delays experienced in getting money exchanged at the Caixa da Amortização. The employees of that public department appear to be so overweighed with the responsibilities of their positions, that they can hardly be persuaded to leave their chairs. It is suggested that a staff of wax figures would be just as useful and much cheaper than the individuals now trying to earn salaries at public expense.

—At the opening of the medical congress here on the 15th the president was inquiring in his remarks on governments. He said, "Since that fatal year (1850) our governments have nominated commissions, created new offices, asked for extraordinary credits, written reams on reams of paper upon every summer epidemic irritation, to invariably return to the most absolute quietism during the cold season, the result being a few more offices and not a little expense.... All the commissions, *juntas*, councils, *inspectorias*, *commissariatos*, or whatever be the name, invariably ask for appropriate legislation which may render prompt and efficacious the action of the sanitary authorities; and, in place of this, new presidents of *juntas*, or new inspectors of hygiene, are appointed, to whom all means of action are denied, imposing upon them appointed assistants from the door-keeper up to the members of the *juntas* or *inspectorias*, and then each minister induces what his predecessor had done, creating reforms and transforming the staff according to his caprice and whim. It is a chaos." This from a prominent physician is strong language, and has drawn from Barão de Mamoré, who, when minister of empire in the Cotepege cabinet, did really attempt to do something in the way of improvement, a request that he be excepted from these sweeping charges.

## BIRTHS.

Cox.—On the 15th inst. at No. 5 Rua Pielade, Butafogo, the wife of George E. Cox, of a daughter.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The Banco do Brazil, it is reported, will increase its capital to 100,000,000\$ and re-organize under the banks of issue law.

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 687,321\$274, against 894,099\$799 in the same month of last year.

—The Banco Colonizador e Agricola was duly organized on the 21st and also the Banco dos Comerciantes on the same day.

—On the 18th the subscription list for the new shares, 36,000 of 100\$ each, of the S. Jeronymo mines company were closed and the whole quantity was taken by the shareholders of the company.

—The council of state has finally decided, and the Emperor has approved the decision, that the names of buyers and sellers in stock exchange transactions must appear on the books of the brokers.

—The São Paulo municipal council is considering a project for the improvement and adornment of the "canal de Carmo"—a river bottom within the limits of the municipality—at a total cost of 6,314,082\$500.







September 21st, 1889.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Annual revenue	Last sale	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000 \$	2,000,000	—	Açúcar do Brasil .....	—	10 \$	100,000	4800 — 5000
2,000,000	500,000	32,797 \$	Alumínio .....	9700 — July 89	280	280 000	280 000—330 000
4,400,000	1,115,000	—	Chemical .....	—	—	—	—
33,000,000	33,000,000	6,095,498	Brasil .....	3 000—July 89	200	200 000	201 000—230 000
500,000	500,000	21,909	Caixa Creditaria Commercial .....	4 000—July 89	100	100 000	—
12,000,000	1,200,000	—	Colombador e Agricola .....	—	70	—	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,373,473	Commercio do Rio de Jan .....	10 000—July 89	200	207 000	— 253 000
—	—	—	Copa .....	1 833—July 89	40	53 000	63 000—70 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Conselho Ciente .....	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	1,168,000	Comercio e .....	9 000—July 89	100	250 000	— 250 000
—	—	—	Comercio .....	7 000—July 89	200	—	— 250 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	140,823	Credito Real do Brazil .....	3 000—July 89	200	200 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	204,000	Dechlorre .....	12 000—July 89	200	202 000	— 265 000
1,000,000	500,000	—	English Limul .....	100—May 89	50	310 000	—
2,000,000	—	—	Industria Nacional .....	—	10	25 000	—
500,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	Industria Nacional .....	6 000—July 89	10	25 000	200 000—
200,000	100,000	—	Intern .....	—	40	—	—
20,000,000	14,000,000	400,000	Internacional .....	10 000—July 89	200	400 000	308 000—400 000
—	—	—	Levantamento .....	3 875—July 89	200	202 000	195 000—200 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	—	Lavoura e Commercio .....	—	20	—	—
61,250,000	6,625,000	6,625,000	London & Brazilm, Limited .....	112—Apr. 89	50	110	—
2,000,000	1,100,000	3,000	Mercantil dos Vapores .....	2 400—July 89	160	111 000	— 110 000
90,000,000	9,000,000	—	Nacional do Brazil (gibb) .....	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	32,610	Petrol .....	6 000—July 89	100	114 000	112 000—114 000
400,000	2,000,000	300,028	Real .....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	70 000	72 000—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Rio de Janeiro .....	—	—	—	—
4,000,000	3,821,000	78,115	Sociedade Hippocrene .....	10 000—July 89	200	200 000	—
4,000,000	5,000,000	—	União de Credit .....	2 500—Apr. 89	50	93 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000 \$	1,000,000	32,175 \$	Commercio S. Paulo .....	3 000—July 89	100	75 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Credito Real do .....	3 000—July 89	50	60 000	—
—	—	—	— 2 series do .....	6 000—July 89	50	14 000	—
1,000,000	900,000	20,000	Levantamento .....	4 000—July 89	100	90 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	Mercantil, Santos .....	10 000—July 89	200	200 000	—
500,000	348,615	10,000	Popular, S. Paulo .....	1 750—July 89	50	31 000	—
30,000,000	955,715	—	Provincial de .....	—	—	—	75 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	18,171	Real, Mogi .....	14 000—July 89	200	145 000	—

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Guaranties	Dividend paid	Annual profit	Last sale	Usings, yachts etc.
12,000,000	1,813,000	—	Bahia and Minas .....	1880—July 89	208	—	—
8,000,000	800,000	15,200,000	Barros do Arco .....	—	200	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	1,161,2	Campana and Cangalaga ..	4 0001—Febr. 88	200	1,040,000	151,800—
10,000,000	1,000,000	94,313	Compania Santa R. .....	1880—July 88	200	100,000	—
1,000,000	1,500,000	—	Leopoldo de Para and Para ..	3 0001—Jan. 88	200	125,000	100 000—
50,000,000	50,000,000	161,236	Maracaibo .....	1880—Aug. 86	100	100,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,913	— do — subsidiaries .....	12 0001—Aug. 86	100	30,500	28,500—100 000—
—	—	—	Macabé and Campos .....	3 0001—July 88	200	151,000	130 500—132 000—
3,000,000	300,000	—	Monte Claro .....	—	20	—	—
3,000,000	300,000	—	Monte Claro .....	—	20	—	—
4,000,000	3,100,000	51,889	Matas de Minas .....	6 0001—Aug. 89	20	100,000	—
—	—	—	— do — 2 series .....	7 0001—July 89	20	—	—
8,000,000	7,700,000	64,412	Rio das Pinhas .....	6 0001—May 89	200	100,000	—
1,000,000	1,177,000	47,3	S. Isabel do Rio .....	7 0001—May 84	200	100,000	165 000—170 000—
10,000,000	10,665,000	4,411	S. Paulo and Rio .....	7 0001—July 89	200	100,000	—
—	—	—	— do — subsidiaries .....	—	187	000	—
30,000,000	4,000,000	—	Supacaba .....	—	40	93,000	—
300,000,000	12,000,000	—	Suzacaba .....	—	200	—	85 000—
—	—	—	— do — 2 series .....	—	400	000	350 000—370 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	40,181	— do — prolongation ..	5 0001—July 89	40	100,000	122 000—124 000—
—	—	—	União Valparaense .....	5 0001—Febr. 84	20	50,000	80 000—80 000—
—	—	—	Virgin Central do Brasil ..	—	20	—	80 000—80 000—

## SHIPPING.

Cyphal	Cyphal paid up	Reserve fund	Consignments	Dividend paid	Mineral value	Export sales	Closing quotation
£65,000	£65,000	£6,775	Ammon Steam Navigation	15 p/- June	£5 10 s	958,500	
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,115,525	Harland & Wolff	10 p/- July	7000	179,000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	26,950	Nicholson & Nordegren	15 000/- July	200	183,000	
			S. L. Smith & Co. & Co.	7 000/- July	200	183,000	

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual income	Lost	Closing quotation
1,400,000	54,000,000	1,000,000	Cable, Atlantic .....	4 500—July 85	200	560,000	950-800
100,000	100,000,000	—	Jarvis Island .....	3 500—July 85	200	135,000	130—135
500,000	24,000,000	—	Laramie, and Tunnel .....	—	200	—	—
500,000	500,000	—	Nidderly .....	5 500—July 85	200	250,000	—
1,000,000	1,200,000	81,186	Peru .....	4 000—July 85	200	90,000	—
1,000,000	600,000	35,000	Porto Alegre .....	4 000—Aug. 85	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000	San Antonio .....	15 000—July 85	200	765,000	—
2,000,000	4,500,000	30,000	Villa Isabel .....	7 500—July 85	200	200,000	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Bonds	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing syndicate
244,900.8	Jan. - Dec.	5	1441	1000	98 1/2	
6,794.4	Jan. - July	5	Credit Rent via Bank.	100		97 1/2 - 98 1/2
7,173.800	Aug. - Oct.	5	do	£11 5 1/2	95.000	97 1/2 - 98 1/2
5,719.000	Nov. - Dec.	5	Credit Rent via S. Pauls.	100	84 1/2	97 1/2 - 98 1/2
6,580.200	May - Nov.	6	1441	100	84 1/2	83 1/2 - 84 1/2

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount received	Last dividend	Closing position
200,000	200,000	—	Agr. Colômbia de Vapores	—	2008	195,000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Associação Commercial...	8 %—Jan. 84	1901	100,000	—
755,000	755,000	15,750	Cervejaria Fluminense	14 1/2 %—July 83	1901	195,000	—
1,200,000	200,000	2,017	Commercia e Lavora...	1 %—July 83	1901	40,000	—
200,000	—	—	Comercio e Industria...	—	1901	—	—
150,000	150,000	—	Com. Ind. da Bahia	—	1901	—	—
100,000	100,000	—	Ducaes D. Paulo II...	—Sept. 83	1901	115,000	136,000
200,000	200,000	—	Elevador e Fumo de Chumbo	8 %—July 83	1901	—	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	Fabrica de C. das Publicas	—	1901	—	—
150,000	150,000	—	Fabrica de B. Contos...	—	1901	—	—
160,000	160,000	16,135	Gr. Mar. Cel...	7 %—July 83	1901	35,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Ind. e C. de Vigia de C...	—	1901	100,000	—
200,000	200,000	200,000	Industrial Min. (Kos...	10 %—July 83	1901	50,000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Lavoura, Ind. e C...	—	1901	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Social de O...	—	1901	—	—
100,000	50,000	—	Nova Industria...	—	1901	—	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	2,150,000	Paraná, Açuc. e Industrial	2 %—Aug. 83	1901	125,000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Pos. alt. Miner...	—	1901	100,000	—
500,000	470,000	—	Phosphato de Al...	—	1901	100,000	—
300,000	300,000	—	Progresso Maritimo...	5 %—July 83	1901	227,000	—
200,000	200,000	—	S. Com. de S. Rio...	—	1901	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	3,400	Servicos Maritimos	6 %—July 83	1901	165,000	—
1,000,000	1,200,000	—	S. J. Jernonymo & C...	—	1901	100,000	180,000

## Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.  
FIRE AND MARINE.Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua de Marçô.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norion, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão &amp; Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhauma.

Telephone No. 193.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital ..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds ..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise

disse of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £450,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, No. 16

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.  
LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Also patent Detonator caps and Blakford's patent  
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni

Rio de Janeiro.

## TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of  
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 &amp; 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

18, RUA DO RUSSELL,

Mrs. RANDOLPH.

Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and bath.

## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New York.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 24	Don.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate  
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, however, every alternate  
Tuesday.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, No. 16,

Sobrado

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE, Captain Griffiths..	19 Oct.
FINANCE " Baker.....	9 Nov.
ALLIANCE " Beers.....	7 Dec.

The fine packet

## ALLIANCE,

Captain BEERS,

on return from Santos, will sail 31st October at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARRIADOS, MARTINIQUE AND

St. THOMAS

## Passage Rates

To	Liverpool.....	cabot	stewage
	.....	\$220	gold
	New York.....	\$148	\$75 "
	" & back..	\$278	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN

GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN

SEPTEMBER.

To New York:

Mira ..... Sept. 24th

Laplace ..... " 26th

calling at Southampton (for London)

Maakelyne ..... Sept. 19th

For Other Ports:

Baron Bellhaven for New Orleans, Sept. 25th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly

Chatham..... Weekly

Canning..... Weekly

or Cabral..... Weekly

Mails are cleared as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW &amp; Co.

82 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Line of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines  
accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	300 Marks.	100/500
"—New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150/500
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	70/500

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro

## Banks.

## ENGLISH BANK

OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,  
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:  
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 150,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,  
and transacts every description of Banking business.LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,  
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital.....	£ 1,250,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 625,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 350,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GILLYN, MILLS, CURRIE &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL  
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. . . . 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking

Company Limited..... London.

Banque de Paris and des Pays-  
Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banque de Commerce..... Rome

Banca Generale..... Naples

Banca Generale..... Milan

Banca Generale..... other Italian cities

Banca Generale..... Madrid

Banca Generale..... Barcelona

Banca Generale..... Oporto

Banca Generale..... Malaga

Banca Generale..... Tarragona

Banca Generale..... Valencia

Banca Generale..... other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banca Generale..... Lisbon

Banca Generale..... Oporto

Banca Generale..... other Portuguese cities

Banca Generale..... Buenos Ayres

Banca Generale..... Montevideo

Banca Generale..... Messrs. G. Amsinck &amp; Co..... New York

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statistics of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

## SITUATION WANTED.

A young English lady, lately arrived, and well educated, would give lessons in English in private families and schools, or read English with young ladies; apply to Crashley &amp; Co., 67, Ouvidor.

## Postal Scales

weighing from 5 to 300 grams; splendid American trunks, for ladies' and gentlemen's use; Type-writing Machine; beautiful gilt bird cages and other novelties can be had at 72 Rua Theophilo Ottoni, up stairs.

## BOARDING SCHOOL.

Upper Mount, Southsea, England, high class Boarding School for Girls, strongly recommended by Lord J. Mullins, Esq., and Mrs. Mullins (late of Rio de Janeiro). Intellectual culture, with refinement and good moral training. House detached, with garden near at hand. Resident certificated English and foreign governesses; visiting professors: special advantages for music, painting and languages; riding and swimming lessons. Parents abroad find this a most happy home for their children. Prospectus and all particulars on application to the Principal. 3 m.

## TO THE DEAF.

"The Acoustic," specially adapted for all ear complaints. It is infallible and immediate of action in propagating sound. This valuable instrument has never failed giving relief to all suffering with defective hearing. The most important part of the instrument is that it can be placed and withdrawn from the ear with the greatest ease, and that it is not visible when in the ear. Pamphlets posted free on application. Call, or write to

A. E. HAWSON,

Rua Sete de Setembro, 64.

Rio de Janeiro.

## SITUATION WANTED

as private tutor, or otherwise. Specialties: music (piano, forte and organ), mathematics, drawing and chemistry. Apply, M. M., care of Street &amp; Co., 30 Cornhill, London, England.

## Superior Copying Paper.

A fine grade of cream Japanese copying paper, extra strong and light, for sale at this office.

## GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this most palatable and deliciously flavoured beverage which may save us many times the cost of a constitution which may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of invalids are cured by using Epps's Cocoa, and it is a fact which is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by keeping ourselves well supplied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS &amp; Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

## THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Herald*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The *Rio News* will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, the *Rio News* has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 25% for additional space and time.

## TERMS:

One year's subscription.....	20\$000
English and American subscriptions.....	£2 or £10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

## BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

TYT. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.